NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Twenty-eighth street. AMUSEMENTS TO NORROW EVENING.

ACADENY OF MUSIC, Irving place.-La Figlia Date BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Dans TROT-WHIT

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - EAST LTHE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Dor; OS, THE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- HANLEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GARRIG

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.—Still WAYERS OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Tus ST

BARNUN'S MUSEUM. Broadway.—Two Mannote Pas-Vouen.—Living Skriketon.—Dwars—Giany Box.—William Mil. Open Day and Evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Br

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPEA HOOLET'S MINSTRELS, 100 and 201 Bowery .- Songs, BALLE DIABOLIQUE, 565 Broadway.-ILLUSIONS AND

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway. -- BALLIST NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, March 19, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

The official War Department despatch in this morning's many contains a condensed budget of important

ion of Kinston by the national forces, and the inville (Va.) Register of the following day stated that ev had also captured Goldsboro, N. C. and feared that deigh, too, would be abandoned to them.

Despatches from Mobile say the city is strongly ced, and General Maury, the rebel commander, has the national forces and advised all non-combatants to eve. On the 9th instant a transport with two thousand Union troops entered the bay through Grant's Pass Ewenty-one Union vessels were in sight of the city on the 11th and great activity was said to prevail in the fleet. A few shots had been thrown from the vessels at

Great activity prevailed within the rebel lines in front of the Army of the Potomac on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, large bodies of troops being continually in motion, moving from point to point. At different limes they opened heavily on the national lines with artiflery. It was surmised that these manouvres were for the purpose of covering their evacuation of Petersburg and withdrawal to their new works on the north side of the Appomattex giver. A heavy explosion in the direction of Peters. burg, which shook the vessels on James river, took place on Thursday, and at City Point it was reported that the rebels had blown up the Union Fort Helf, which it was known for some time they had been mining. It had been evacuated previous to this day by

Richmond great efforts are being made to commence the organization of negro troops. The rebel Vice President Stephens having now been in Georgia for some time without being heard from, the rebel newspapers appear to think his silence suspicious, and are calling on him to

of General Sheridan's movements than was contained in erday morning's HERALD. On last Wednesday be as at the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad crossing of the South Anna river, and was expected to move hence to White House, on the Pamunkey river, whither supplies for his men were sent; but up to Frimorning he had not arrived at that point. The country people in that portion of Virginia reported that a fight had taken piace between his force nd the robel division of Pickett, in which the latter was rorsted. Though General Sheridan failed to reach the White House at the time expected, no fears of disaster to is command are entertained in army circles. Yesterdar's Richmond papers contain accounts of the havoc Sheridan has played in the broad extent of country north of that My swept by his troopers. The President of the James River Canal calls on the farmers to aid in repairing that

In addition to the stirring chronicle of General Sherman's magnificent Carolina campaign published in yester, day's Harain, we this morning give, in the despatch of one of our correspondents, most interesting particulars of the grand march from Savannah to Fayetteville. The despatches published yesterday illustrated movements of the troops more particularly their strictly military aspect. Our correpondence of to-day relates principally to the pmer life of the army and sketches of the country through which it passed, showing how the men felt and bught, how they talked and lived, and what manner of de tier a sesses 14012 a consequently to a great sesses & married

this port. The American Consul notified th board the steamer were sent ashere. On the 11th inst

Our special correspondence from the Bahamas dated picture of the condition of the colony since the breaking up of the unhealthy Anglo-robel traffic generated there during the rebellion, by the fall of Wilmington and Charleston. Hundreds of scafaring men and laborers were out of employment, and the storekeepers were bankrupting under the weight of heavy stocks for which they had no oustomers. The British Custom House officers, who were lately kept so busy in hand and making jokes on the troubles of the Union were now without employment, and may b discharged. Numbers of the steamhoat hands were guit destitute. A man named Lock, in the rebel service, who captured the British schooner Hanover, when in com mand of the armed schooner Regibution, in 1863, at Long Cay, was in prison at Nassatt for trial for a breach of the British neutrality laws.

Admiral Pearson informs the Navy Departs attempts have been made by rebel sympathizers to con struct torpedoes in the vicinity of Panama for the purpose of blowing up the United States naval vessels in the harbor of that town, but their plans have been frus-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday several remonstrances were presented against pending bills for cross-town rallfrom taxation, also to provide a home for disabled and sick soldiers, and to appropriate therefor the Marine Hos-pital grounds. The bilis authorizing the construction of a pneumatic railroad, and for a tunnel railroad, in New

In the Assembly the bill for the improvement of Park avenue, Brooklyn, was reported favorably. Bills were urance Company; to incorporate the New York Practical of exchange and promissory notes; to incorporate the Mer-chants' Exchange and News Room in the city of New York; also requiring registrars of cities to use official WIRGELLAWROUS NEWS

n of our European files by the Africa, dated t

the 3d of March, reached this city from Baston yeards; yearing. The main points of the news were telegraphed to the Hausse from Halifax, and published on Friday forning. The Africa brought to Boston thirteen thouand dollars in specie.

ize on the 29th of February. Nothing further had been heard of Maximilian's annexation scheme, nor had his prefects, on paper, indicated to the colonists how his late proclamation was to be carried into effect. Intelligent Mexicans visiting Bellize were confident that the Mexican throne would not exist long after the withdrawal of the was to be carried into effect. Intelligent French troops, owing to the hostility of the elergy to the church reform plans of the new monarch. All classes of the people, inhabitants of Belize and Mexicans, looked with hope to the time when the United States. freed from the curse of rebellion, would enforce the Monroe doctrine, and lay the busis of a luge republic, extending from Cuba to Mexico, and thence to Central and South America, not forgetting St. Domingo. both home and export, was duff in Belize.

aused by the freshets which set in with the rain storm o last Thursday night. All the winter accumulations of rushed seaward, sweeping every obstacle before them and overflowing the lowlands for miles. The Hudson river at Albany has reached a greater height than for many years past, and along the river front of the city Several miles of the down track of the Hudson River Railroad were yesterday under water. In the interior of Pennsylvania, along the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, the impetuosity of the flood and the devastation caused by it have been frightful. Bridges, storehouses, farm houses, barns and vast quan-tities of lumber have been carried off; the canal banks have been destroyed, the railroads 'placed several feet under water, putting a complete stop to the running of the cars, and many miles of country are submerged. Harrisburg was cut off at noon yesterday, supposed from the washing away of the poles by the flood. The lower the Susquelanna river at that place being thirteen inches higher than in the great flood of 1846. In other portions of the country also the streams have been ren-dered unusually high.

The draft was again suspended in this city yesterday, y order of Assistant Provost Marshal General Dodge for the purpose of giving further opportunity to fill the quotas of our six Congressional districts by volunteering. To induce the citizens generally to take hold of the matter, Provost Marshal Dodge has issued an address, in which he urges the residents of the various wards to meet, appoint recruiting committees, raise funds and keep the several district provost marshals busy in receiv ing volunteers. This, he says, can easily be done if the people will only go to work with a will; and in this manner further drafting will not only be avoided, but those whose names have been already drawn will not be called upon for service. Another meeting of the citizens of the Tenth ward to forward recruiting will be hold in the Essex Market court house to-morrow evening, and a call has also been issued for a similar meeting at No. 93

Sixth avenue on Tuesday evening.

The Albany Investigating Committee resumed its sit tings at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Munger, Chairman of the Commission, presiding. Alder man Farley's testimony showed that he has been Akier man of the city of New York for six years; but he de posed to nothing of any further importance. Mr. Platt, Superintendent of Street Laprovements, was next questioned as to the nature of his duties. He stated that his salary amounted to four thousand dollars, and said that the Inspector of Sidewalks was paid eighteen hundred dollars. There was nothing of any further interest

In the Surrogate's court yesterday the summing up of the evidence in the E. P. Christy will case was finally brought to a close and the case submitted for decision. This extraordinary suit has lasted over two years. The evidence taken is contained in eleven hundred and sixty printed pages, and the counsel have consumed the better part of three weeks in arguing it before the Surrogate. A man named Patrick Congdon was yesterday looked

up in the Tombs on the charge of having bitten off a portion of the nose of Michael Sheehan, after having, as alleged, in company with two other men, knocked him dawn and otherwise maltreated him. Gold was less unsettled yesterday than during the pre-

rious part of the week, and the quotations varied from

1631/4 to 1651/4. Stocks were dull and lower, and govern-

ments were heavy. At the evening board gold closed at

yesterdag. Very little business was done in either foreign or domestic goods. Cotton was duil, and ic. a 2c. lower. Petroleum was excited by the news of the freshet in the oil regions, and crude went up 2c. a 3c. On 'Change the four market was less active and 10c. lower. Wheat was steady; while corn was firmer, with an increased Oats were Ic. lower, with a limited inquiry. The pork market opened firm, but closed dull and \$1 50 lower. Beef was dull and scarcely so firm. Lard was the tern firmer, and more active. Freights were dull and solos nerolast. Whiskey was 10, lower, with a dult

The Closing Scenes of the Rebellion -The government and confines local affairs to the

last, to his bewildered Congress, preparing to fly but detaine. to hear him, amounts to a proclamation that his cause is lost. He says that his late sweeping dis sters in the field "have had the effect of encourages our foes and dispiriting many of our people;" that "the capital of the Confederate States is new threatened and in greater danger than it has herestofore been during the war," and that "this fact is stated without reserve or concealment" as due to the exigencles of the crisis and all parties

His case is desperate, and he therefore proposes desperate remedies. His paper money, n the first place, has become utterly worthless. He frankly says that nobody believes that his government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or even hundred dollars a barrel for flour." avoid his impressments even at these rates his ungrateful subjects within reach of Lee's army are hiding away their supplies, and, to bring them ont, Davis proposes the seizure of the gold in the banks that can be reached as the only chance, according to the old plan of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Besides this, Davis calls lustily for more taxes and more soldiers. The bill for employing negroes as soldiers has not reached him, and it ought to have been passed three months earlier. In addition to the negroes he wants a strong militia law, so that every fellow, young or old, capable of shouldering a gun, exempt or not exempt, State rights or no State rights, can be raked into the army. Lastly, he wants the writ of habeas corpus suspended, for if this thing is not demanded now he is "at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the constitution will not remain a dead letter."

Here is sufficient employment for the members of the rebel Congress for several weeks, when they have not a moment to spare if they would save their own bacon. Legislation will not now avail them. We suspect, however, that the real business upon which Davis has detained the two houses of his useless Congress is the question of leaving Richmond, and where they are next to set up their tabernacle. An army of fifty thousand men and two cities numbering together forty thousand people, consume, even on short rations, a large quantity of provisions every day. Lee has been short since his Georgia supplies were cut off in December. He is now reduced to the southwestern end of Virginia; for, between the Union and the rebel forces in North Carolina, that State will have little or nothing to spare for Richmond. Sheridan's late destructive raid on the north side of the James, including the canal, that "great feeder," from Lynchburg down, has exhausted the country in that direction and broken up its lines of transportation. Now the still greater disaster medaces Lee of the destruction by Sheridan of the only two lines of supply left to Richmond—the Southside road to Lynchburg and that to Danville. Against this danger from a body of fifteen thousand cavalry Lee has no resource, Hampton having carried off his best cavalry to operate against

We look, therefore, for the evacuation Richmond and the collapse of the rebellion without another great battle. The best that Joe Johnston can do is to keep out of the way of Sherman; and, with the approach of the lat-ter to a junction with Grant, there will be no escape for Lee, should he still be found in Richmond. But from the more immediate dangers threatened by Sheridan we look for the evacuation of that city and a general break up of the whole rebel establishment.

And what then? The run down in the price of gold to one hundred and sixty admonished us of what is coming. The ebb tide in the and groceries, will set in full and strong. The danger is that, unless held in check by the Treasury Department, the reaction will be so great as to precipitate upon the country a financial collapse. In this view it becomes the trae policy of the Secretary of the Treasury not to bring about a too speedy return to specie payments, but to let the business affairs of the country gradually down to the specie standard. With the overthrow of Napoleon in 1814 there was a financial crisis in England, and another after his final overthrow of 1815, and still another in the interval to 1891 the evil consequences of which, however, were materially checked by withholding the Bank of England from a resumption of cash payments. In what we propose it will be simply applying the reme-

dy for a revulsion as a preventive. It is to be hoped that, considering our incalculable resources, the Secretary of the Treasury will not lose sight of the dangers of a financial revulsion in his efforts to bring greenbacks to the value of gold. The Treasury has passed the peril of shipwreck from an excessive paper circulation, and Mr. McCulloch should now so administer its affairs as to save the country from a general crash in letting us down to the specie platform from which we started in January,

A LIVE NEWSPAPER .- In full and early reports of all the great military events which have recently given a new aspect to the war-Sherman's march through Georgia, the capture of Fort Fisher, the fall of Columbia and Charleston, and now Sherman's campaign in North and South Carolina-we have beaten all the other papers in the city combined. Our correspondents' accounts of Sherman's late movementswhich we gave at such length yesterday-appeared in our columns exclusively. The consequence is that our circulation is increasing immensely. It is now over one bundred and twenty thousand, and is fast advancing towards one hundred and thirty thousand-something unparalleled in the history of journalism. We may add that the circulation of the WEEKLY HERALD is increasing in about like proportion.

LIES OF THE REBEL PAPERS .- The rebel papers in Richmond are beat all hollow in lying by the rebel papers in New York, the News and World. We know now exactly where Sherman is, and all about his doings in the Carolinas, his marches, the battles that he fought and the splendid successes he has achieved. Therefore we also know that all the stories in the Richmond papers were rank falsehoods, and that the tales and predictions of evil in the rebel papers of New York were still ranker falsehoods-for they went altogether ahead of their rebel cotempo-

STATE RIGHTS-FALSE AND TRUE.-The constitution very clearly defines what State rights and the same of the females and the same of

control of the States, and nothing else. This is The special message of Jeff. Davis, of Monday | State rights. The false State rights now to be established is nothing more than "the Northern democracy are going to make that ides their creed they will be simply supporting energy

The Rebel Forces-Lad , and Johnston vs. Grant and Sherman, And the Mountain Region of East Tennestes.

Those persons in our midst who always see rebel affairs in the most favorable hight maintain that the rebellion still has one hundred and fifty thousand effective men under arms. It is quite certain that this figure is at least a third too large to be true; and that one hundred thousand would be the extreme limit of the force that the confederacy could concentrate if all its armies now in Virginia and North Carolina should be massed into ohe. Moreover, it is doubtful how effective even that army would be, since Davis declares that he cannot feed and etherwise supply his present force unless the rebel Congress shall give him two millions of dollars in coin, or the absolute power to seize at sight all necessary supplies that may be in the rebel States. The latter Congress will not give, and the former it cannot give. But one hundred thousand veteran soldiers

even very poorly supplied, is a formidable What will the enemy do with it? Will he fight or retreat? An army of one hundred thousand men, posted between two other armies of nearly or quite that number each, might, under certain circumstances, cope advantageously with both; but to do so it must be able to prevent their junction; it must be so situated with respect to natural obstacles that it can strike at one with comparatively little danger from the other; and it must be commanded by a man of genius, while the others must be under men of small capacity. But these circumstances hardly apply in the present case; for the enemy cannot possibly mass this force in such a way as to prevent the junction of the forces under Sherman and Grant, and thus cannot possibly fight except against overwhelming numbers. If Johnston should stand at Raleigh or at any point on the Roanoke, and Lee should reinforce him there in the hope to crush Sherman, it is certain that Sherman, if not able to fight, could delay a decisive result until Grant came up. Grant and Sherman can concentrate as easily and but little less rapidly than Lee and Johnston, and in any such game we may fairly trust Grant and Sherman against either Lee or Johnston, or both together.

As for the enemy's retreat, where can he go? It is intimated that when the abandonment of Richmond shall become an imperative necessity all the armies of the confederacy will be moved through the Blue Ridge, and that the world will see the spectacle of a new Cab in the country between the mountain west of Lynchburg and east of Knozville. That district is a highly defensible one. It is full of fertile valleys that will abundantly feed the enemy's men. Its mineral products of nitre and sulphur are plentiful, and the sanguine rebels suppose that by holding the gaps in the ranges they can in this district keep us at bay until the burden of such a war shall break us down financially, and compel a peace. This is a very pretty programme. But Lee and Johnston are not in their happy valleys and mountain fastnesses yet, and the important question is whether or not they can ever get there with Thomas in front.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."-From the Vicksourg campaign of 1863, regardless of mud and mire, the snows of the mountains, the rains of the lower country, flooded rivers and boundless swamps, through all the viciseitudes of all the seasons of the year, Sherman and his veteran legions have been marching and fightingfrom Vicksburg all round through Mississippithrough the heart of Georgia, and up through the heart of South Carolina, into the bowels of the land of the Old North State, and so "on to Richmond."

Signor Muzio on a Tour Rouse THE World .- The mu sical directors, like swallows on the approach of sum mer, are on the wing. They are moving off in different tions. Grau has already gone to Chicago. When the Opera season closes Maretzek will retire to take : ban retreats of Staten Island before entering upon fresh campaigns; but Signor Muzio is about to take a wider and more distant flight Like Fuck, he is going to put a girdle round about the earth. It appears that he has engaged the services of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, of whose merita it is of course unnecessary to say anything—and Miss Lucy Simons, whose talents as a vocalist are not unknown to fame, for she has already received a due measure of approbation from the New York public-to make a tour to California and the Sandwich Islands, for which places they will start on the 3d of April. Mr. Gottschalk has never played in the Empire City of the Pacific, and will no doubt make a sensation there. But Signor Muzio's ambition will not confine him to the Golden State or the Sandwich Islands; for we believe he conemplates taking in Australia and British India in his route. He might make his mark also in China, and would no doubt astonish the tinpan artists of the Celes tial Empire with the more civilized melodies of our American celebrities. He ought to take in Japan, too. en the way. Both of these nations require some thing to harmonize them just now, and we know of no better influence than the harmonice of Gottschalk and Miss Simons to effect that purpose. But those artists will not depart on this enterprising mission until they have given us four grand concerts, under the direction of Signor Muzio, in New York and Brooklyn, commencing on the 27th and ending on the 31st of this month. As it may be a long time before the public will hear Gottschalk again, we presume that these farewell concerts will be largely attended. Harry Sanderson and

other eminent artists will assist at these entertainments ITALIAN OPERA-MATINEZ.-There was an immense house at the matinic yesterday, when La Porza del Des tino was sung for the last time. There was neither sit ting nor standing room within view of the stage to be had composed of ladies in about the proportion of ten to one of the other sex. The opera was very well sung, and all the leading beauties of the work were evidently appre ciated. People seemed to enjoy it all the more because it was the last time they would have an opportunity of earing it. To-morrow evening—the first additional night of the closing season—the whole opera of La Piglia del Regginers's will be sung, with Miss Kellogg as Marie; and after it, the fourth act of Rigolette, with Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt as Gilds, in which part she has heretofore been so

WALLACK'S THEATRE.-The comedy of the Unequal Match was played last night for the second time, and was received with considerable favor. It is the story of a country girl who wise the love of a baronet and becomes his wife, and who is hated and for a time made miserable by an artful woman of the world-herself in love with the baronet. Of course, the end is obvious to all. This story is not new, but in the present instance it is so well put that it almost has the force of novelty. Some little hults of construction as de, the Unequalifiatch is an admirable play. The characters of the artful woman of fashion and the woman of simple and natural impulses are excellently contrasted. This play gives Miss Hen-riques the best opportunity she has jet had, and she plays her part in it with an appreciation of its spirit, a perception of his nature, that is botter, because treer, than

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

of War to Indians.

Whereas, reliable information has been received that hostile Indians, within the limits of the Valted States, have been furnished with arms and munitions of was by persons dwelling in foreign territory, and are thoroby cambied to proserve their savage war-fare upon the exposed and sparse gettlements of the frontier, Now, there he is known that I, American Lincoln, President of the United States of America, de hereby proclaim and direct, that all tried by court tried by court that nefarious traffic shall be arrested and tried by cour martial at the nearest military post, and it convicted witness whereof I have herounto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

caused the seat of the United States to be annual meant the City of Washington, this 17th day of March in the year our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Official despatches from Acting Rear Admiral Pears dated on board the United States steamship Lancas of the steamers of the squadron as would rende attempt. Such dispositions had been made of the vessels of the Pacific squadron as were recommany to protect the Pacific ports. In case of internal disturbances.

The special Senate Committee to investigate the charges against the Indian Bureau are sugaged in the discharge of their duties. They have already had several sections at the Interior Department, and have examined Commissioner Dole and other parties connected with the adminisand create a large proportion of the endless trouble wars between the Indians and the whites.

PROUBLE ABOUT THE PAYMENT OF INDIAN BEQUI-

Requisitions were drawn lastweek on the Treasury for Fuller, of Fort Smith, for provisions furnished to refugee Indians. An appropriation for this claim was included pass; but, notwithstanding this, the requisition for its payment was made on trust funds dedicated by law a es to other objects. The delegation of Cherokees now hore, learning these facts, employed counsel to re-sist the payment by the Treasury Department, of the redians charge that a large proportion of the claim i fraudulent, and will now try to get a hearing upon it be fore it is finally passed upon and paid. THE RESEL BAN STONEWALL

Official information has been received from our Minister at Madrid, telegraphed via Queenstown and Halifax, under date of March 5, that the Stenewall remains in the Niagara and Sacramento are watching her.

ARRIVAL OF THE IBON-CLAD MONTAUE. The Monitor Montauk, which was recently engaged at Fort Fisher and struck by over two hundred shot, was sowed up to the navy yard to-day, where her guns will be exchanged for fifteen inch once, and some slight ire made to her turret and machinery.

A BET ON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. Swain, now on Governor Fenton's staff, made a bet of one President in 1864. The money was paid over on the 4th instant, the day of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration. On the following day Mr. Swain proposed to the same party to bet one hundred dollars that Mr. ed for the third term in 1868. The wager was taken as before. Since then two or three other bets of

CAPTURES OF GUERILLAS. A lieutenant and six privates, belonging to the Third battalion of Virginia (rebel) Volunteers, but doing guerilla service, have been captured by a scouting party of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, under [Captain Russel, in Loudon Lyn, A. S. Wynn, J. N. Hill and Charles Walter.

THE NAVY

Arrival of the Nyrraganeet. The United States steamer Narraganset, Commander Seline E. Woodworth, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Rio Janeiro February 1 via St. Thomas 10th inst. The following is a list of the Mcers of the Narraganset:-

Commander-Seline E. Woodworth.

Acting Master and Executive Officer-Stephen II.

Crowell.
Acting Master's Mates—Adoiph Schander, F. Whitehead, O. S. Cone and C. W. Bryant.
Assistant Surgen—Jas. Bubier.
Assistant Surgen—Jas. Bubier.
Acting Ensigns—Cornelius Bartlett, Jeremiah Mitchell.
Third Assistant Engineers—G. M. S. Macarty, A. Dunbar and F. D. Stedman.
Paymoster's Clerk—H. C. Jordan.
Acting Gunner—Wm. J. Dumont,
Acting Gunner—Wm. J. Dumont,
Acting Bootnootin—Juo. Sullivan.

Change of Command in the South At-

lantle Squadron. It is reported that Rear Admiral Dahlgren will soon be relieved of the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, at his own request. The necessities of the service on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida since the fail of Charleston, Savannah and Georgetown do not require a very large squadron to maintain a blockade, and a large portion of the heavier class tain a blockade, and a large portion of the heavier class of vessels will be, or have been withdrawn, and sent to other squadrons, or laid up for repairs in the various navy yards. The squadron will be small, and only large enough for a commedore in the future. It is rumored that Commodore Sylvanus Godon, a most admirable and efficient officer, will be assigned as successor to the present commander of the squadron. No squadron needs a more thorough reorganizatiyn than the South Atlantic, and we hope that Commodore Godon's atm instrative ability and skill will be brought into acquisition to perfect the work. It is probable that the present staff of the admiral will accompany him North.

The Rescue of the Catskill.

The tugboat that so gallantly and promptly went to the aid of the Monitor Catakill, Lieutenant Commander Edward Burnett, off Charleston, in the recent gale, when the vessel was in imminent danger of foundering or going ashore among the breakers, was the Acacia, Acting ter William Burrymore. When towed over the bar Master William Burrymore. When towed over the bar in a tremendous sea, the Catskill's pumps falled to keep her free from the water, which rushed in through leaks and through her turset. The timely efforts of Acting Master Durrymore, at imm nent risk to his own vessel, saved the Monitor from total loss, and also the lives of many of her officers and crew. Captain Burrymore was the same officer who recend the officers and crew of the Keckuk, when she sunk off Morris Island, after Dupont's memorable and brilliant attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1882.

Burning of the Aretle Mills at Provi-

Provinces, R. I., March 18, 1868. The burning of the Arctic Mills last night involved i ces of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The properly was insured for two hundred and twenty-five thousand, as follows:-\$60,000 in Boston, \$20,000 in Worcester, and the remainder in this city. The mill was stone, five stories high and three hundred and twelve feet long. Its capacity was twenty-four thousand spindies, employing four hundred hands.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PRILADELPHIA, March 18, 1965. There will be no, intermission of sales of the seven thirty notes between the present issue, now nearly exhanated, and the issue of three hundred millions, payable la three years from the 18th of June. Those whe invest before the 16th of June will receive interest up to that day in advance at the sime they subscribe, and their notes at the most time.

SHERIDAN.

Hon-Appearance of the Raiders at White House.

Reported Battle Between Richmond

and Ranover Junction.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE RAID.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

City Ponty, March 17, 1868.

Nothing j'estive has been heard from Sheridan since my last despatch announcing him at Columbia, forty miles went of Richmond, on Friday morning, the 19th inst. It was generally supposed at that time that he would move around northward and eastward of Richmond. that direction, and pass down to the head of York ri more and completely finish the work of is mend from the balance of the confederacy.

and Fortress Monroe, states that Sheridan had not arrive ever Junction without obtaining any reliable informati ling to furnish particulars concerning the res

The same scouts were to be sent out as far as Balts bridge to-day, in the hope of meeting/Sherkian's fer or obtaining additional information concerning them This account agrees precisely with the statements

between Richmond and Hanover Junction." The d It is evident from these accounts that he at least foll all attempts to entrap him, and still roams at will three known of his movements, and all specula useless, we shall have to await his own Of one thing all may feel morally sure—the rebels a neither outgeneral nor out-fight him with all the mass in that pertion of the confederacy. His safety is beyn question, and his ability to inflict serious damage to

REBEL ACCOUNTS

Shoridan's Raid-Damage to the Cam

[From the Richmond papers, March 18.]
The Lynchburg papers of Monday and Tuesday bring
us some of the details of the raid through the upper
country, which, in view of the fact that Sheridan has ated with General Grant from Colum

The Firginian says that the Tankee divi road as far as Buffalo river, burning the rail at that point. Every bridge between Charlot Glasgow, seventeen miles distant, where party of them burned the railroad ny at Bent creek. They had captured four of our se who were left in the hands of an equal number of troops, who, being cut off from the main force by the burning of the Tye river bridge mill they could find along the James river, destroyed the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carri horses and negroes they could lay their hands. They shot about three hundred of their broken Market, and of course took off all the horses belong to that gentleman they could find. It is said that ab three hundred Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but retreated to the ports side in

The Republican of the 17th inst. save that the raiden commenced at Bent creek the work of destruction to the canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from twenty-five miles below here lumbia, and possibly further down towards Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed. In several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be padly damaged. The destruction of private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be mense. The people were stripped of horses, negoes, and meal and bread, and many were left without a mense of food.

Personal Intelligence

We announced a day or two since that Count Wyden-bruck presented his credentials to President Lincoln, at Minister of the Emperor of Austria to the United of America. Count Wydenbruck is a scion of an anciest and noble family, and is about forty-five years of ago matic career and was attached in different capac among others to the mission in Rio Janeiro, Paris and belonging to the aristocracy, who accompanies him to this country. Count Wydenbruck is a man of preability, and will not fail to command the esteem of emgovernment and follow-citizens, maintaining the high tandard of his predecessor, Count Giorgi, whose it was our painful duty to record a few mo Ex-Secretary Fessenden arrived at the Fifth Aven Hotel on Friday. Among other arrivals at the san house are Judge Hunter, of Louisiana, Robert Corwin of

Effect of the Fall of Gold in Baltimore. Balrimons, March 18, 1866. There is great uncasiness here in business circles re tive to the decline in prices of all articles, owing to the

Savannah, Gen. McCullum and C. W. Davis, of Ph

phia. Generals Banks and Averill remain

Merchants and traders whose confidence in the rapid decline of the rebellion, admonished of a probable heavy decline in the prices, were careful to keep very light stocks on hand, and hence they are safe; on the other hand, those whose hopes led them to have a lingering faith in the confederacy, the defeat of Grant, and Sherman and the consequent continuance of the advance in gold are caught with heavy stocks purchased a rates which will leave a very insufficient margin for the heavy decline in prices, which they now see inevite

There are apprehensions of large failures and ruin losses. The consumers, however, take it joyfully and thankfully.

THE CONCERT AT ST. STRPHEN'S CHURCH THIS EVENING. The grand concert at St. Stephen's church, fwenty-eighth street, in which the whole of Max Maretzeb's Italian Opera Company will sing, comes of this evening at a quarter before eight o'clook. It will be the finest affair in this line ever produced here. We make this note in order to advise people to go early, for there will be a jam.

DEATH OF A UNION REPUGER. -Mr. Sarauel R. McCall, e Dants of a Union refuge from Charleston, died on board the steamed Arago during the passage from Charleston to this city. He was about afnety years of age. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Nearly eights other refugee, all in a centitute condition, arrived on the Arago, and at present age in a unit candidan.